

EXHIBIT 45



NACDS Policy Statement
Combating Prescription Drug Diversion and Abuse

Introduction

NACDS and the chain pharmacy industry are committed to partnering with law enforcement agencies, policymakers, and others to work on viable strategies to prevent prescription drug diversion and abuse. Chain pharmacies are engaged daily in activities with the goal of preventing drug diversion and abuse. However, over the past few years, federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) actions have closed prescription drug distribution centers and pharmacies, potentially leading to legitimate patients not being able to access or receive their medications in a timely manner. While an appropriate policy must empower DEA to act aggressively against individuals and companies actually engaging in diversion and abuse, diversion control actions must be balanced against the needs of healthcare providers to provide care to legitimate patients. We must ensure that legitimate patients receive critical medicines without interruption.

We believe that there are a variety of ways to help curb prescription drug diversion, and chain pharmacies actively work on many initiatives to reduce this problem.

Background

Chain pharmacies extensively train their personnel and have strict policies and procedures to prevent prescription drug diversion. Our members vigorously comply with state and federal laws and regulations. Pharmacies and pharmacy personnel are among the most highly regulated industries and professions.

To qualify as a pharmacist, an individual must successfully complete a rigorous six-year program. To then practice as a pharmacist, he or she must successfully pass a national board exam and a state exam for each state in which he or she wishes to practice. Each pharmacist is licensed by the state board of pharmacy in which he or she practices and must complete mandatory continuing education in order to maintain that state license. The vast majority of states have mandatory training requirements for other pharmacy personnel that have access to prescription medications (e.g., pharmacy technicians), who are registered or licensed by state pharmacy boards in almost every state. Each pharmacy location is individually licensed by the state board of pharmacy in which it is located and routinely inspected by board inspectors to ensure compliance with laws and regulations. Other state agencies have jurisdictional authority over pharmacies and pharmacy personnel depending on how the state executive branch is structured. These additional agencies include those that have specific authority over prescription drugs that are subject to diversion and abuse. These agencies also issue registrations and licenses and inspect pharmacies.

At the federal level, each individual pharmacy location is licensed by the federal Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and is subject to DEA inspection at any time. Pharmacies must also follow federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations for the prescription drugs they maintain and dispense.

The Federal Controlled Substances Act

First enacted in 1970, the federal Controlled Substances Act (CSA) regulates the manufacture, importation, possession, use, and distribution of prescription drugs that have a potential for diversion, addiction and abuse, known as “controlled substances.” The CSA creates a closed system of distribution for controlled substances; DEA often refers to this as “cradle-to-grave” control over controlled substances. DEA has implemented a very tight and comprehensive regulatory regime pursuant to the CSA. States have followed this lead and have implemented similar, sometimes duplicative regimes. This matrix of regulation has created a multi-layered system of checks and balances to protect Americans from the dangers of prescription drug diversion and abuse. Pharmacists and other pharmacy personnel all are trained to understand and comply with this complex regulatory matrix.

Chain Pharmacy Initiatives

To comply with DEA’s “cradle to grave” regulatory regime, chain pharmacies have created a variety of extensive and robust loss prevention and internal security systems that are in place from our prescription drug distribution centers right down to the point of dispensing to the patient. We undertake initiatives to ensure that prescription drugs are accounted for in every step along the way. Some of those initiatives could include conducting background checks before hiring personnel who have access to prescription drugs, extensively training about controlled substance laws and regulations within 30 days of hire, and maintaining electronic inventories of controlled substances and conducting random audits. The tools we utilize to secure our facilities and operations can include camera surveillance, heavy duty safes, secure cages, and complex alarm systems. We work closely with law enforcement to see that perpetrators are brought to justice.

Specifically, at the pharmacy level, examples of the initiatives our members have undertaken include training pharmacy personnel on how to handle suspect prescription drug orders, and exception reporting, in which exceptionally large or unusual orders of controlled substances will trigger an internal investigation. Chain pharmacies also may maintain perpetual inventories of controlled substances that are randomly audited by internal security personnel. Pursuant to DEA and state regulations, every pharmacy is highly secured with physical barriers and complex alarm systems. Some pharmacies also utilize cameras and closed-circuit television to ensure compliance with policies and procedures. Some pharmacies require employees to read and sign “codes of conduct,” which commits them to compliance. Some member pharmacies will conduct drug testing, including random, for cause, and pre-employment.

Chain pharmacies have zero tolerance for prescription drug diversion. Other steps pharmacies may take to minimize internal losses include: ensuring that invoices and bills are reconciled against inventory records, reviewing and mining system data to identify trends and potential suspicious activities, and providing toll-free anonymous tip phone lines for employees to report suspicious activities.

In addition to developing, implementing, and maintaining our own policies and procedures, we support numerous other initiatives to mitigate and reduce the scourge of prescription drug diversion. Chain pharmacies participate in state controlled substance prescription drug monitoring programs. NACDS and our member companies support policies that work to prevent illegitimate Internet drug sellers from selling or offering to sell drugs to U.S. consumers in violation of federal and state laws. We also support efforts to provide patients with means for disposal of their unwanted medications in ways authorized by law enforcement.

NACDS Drug Diversion Policy
July 2012
Page 3 of 6

NACDS Supports DEA

DEA holds the primary authority to implement and enforce the CSA. NACDS and our members vigorously support the mission and efforts of DEA. We seek to work with DEA and other law enforcement bodies on a routine basis. NACDS and our members frequently dialogue with DEA officials about efforts to stem prescription drug diversion, both at DEA headquarters and throughout the nation, working with the officials at DEA's numerous field offices. We routinely schedule industry meetings a number of times every year to meet with both officials at DEA headquarters and field offices. NACDS staff and our chain pharmacy member representatives have personally met with officials from almost every domestic DEA field office within the past few years. In these meetings, which can last from one hour to almost a full day, we discuss prescription drug diversion trends and strategies to mitigate and reduce problems. We believe these meetings are essential to supporting DEA's mission to enforce the CSA and our responsibilities to protect the health and welfare of our patients.

NACDS Supports FDA

Almost five years ago, Congress passed the Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007 (FDAAA), which provided the FDA the authority to impose risk management plans on prescription drugs, known as Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategies (REMS). A REMS will be imposed if FDA finds that a REMS is necessary to ensure that the benefits of a drug product outweigh the risks of the drug product. Among the numerous REMS that FDA has implemented, the agency announced that a REMS will be required for long-acting and extended release opioid products ("LA/ER opioid drugs"). These are pain relieving medications that have an elevated potential for abuse. The central component of this "Opioid REMS" is an education program for prescribers (e.g., physicians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants) so that LA/ER opioid drugs can be prescribed and used safely. NACDS agrees that prescribers should be properly educated about the risks and benefits of prescription drugs, including those that have elevated abuse potential like LA/ER opioid drugs. It is critical that all prescribers understand the nature of addiction and abuse before issuing prescriptions for these medications.

NACDS supports FDA's Opioid REMS.

Beyond LA/ER Opioids, FDA recently announced a REMS for another class of drugs with elevated abuse potential, transmucosal immediate-release fentanyl (TIRF) products. The TIRF REMS became effective in March 2012. NACDS and other industry stakeholders have worked closely with FDA over the past few years to design and implement this REMS. We are appreciative of this collaborative effort spearheaded by FDA. If this REMS proves successful, we are hopeful that it could serve as a model for future REMS for products similar to the TIRF products.

As we pursue solutions to the problem of prescription drug diversion, it is critical that we do not place undue burdens on legitimate patients who require prescription medications. As FDA has recognized through the REMS program, the risks of medications must be mitigated relative to their benefits. However, we cannot mitigate risks to the point that legitimate patients cannot receive medications' benefits. We believe that FDA has struck a proper balance thus far.

ONDCP: National Drug Control Strategy

NACDS supports the provisions of the *National Drug Control Strategy*, developed by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), which directs the Nation's anti-drug efforts and establishes programs, a budget, and guidelines for cooperation among federal, state and local entities. In addition, we support the Administration's *Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention Plan*, which builds upon

the national *Strategy* and establishes a nationwide plan to reduce the diversion and abuse of prescription drugs while ensuring legitimate patient access to medications. The four major elements of the *Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention Plan* are: education for prescribers and the public, prescription monitoring, safe drug disposal, and effective enforcement.

Education

Most pain medications are not prescribed by pain specialists but by primary care physicians, internists, dentists, and orthopedic surgeons. Surveys of these prescribers reveal significant gaps in education and training on pain management and safe prescribing. For these reasons, ONDCP supports mandatory prescriber education, as does NACDS. NACDS also supports education efforts targeted at the general public.

Controlled Substance Prescription Monitoring Programs

NACDS and chain pharmacies support controlled substance prescription monitoring programs to help combat prescription drug diversion. Currently, almost all states have prescription monitoring programs or are in the process of establishing one. Recognizing the role these programs have in helping to prevent drug abuse and diversion, chain pharmacies actively support these programs. Pharmacies submit information on the controlled substances they dispense monthly, weekly, and daily depending on the particular state's program requirements. This information includes information on the patient, prescribed drug dosage and quantity and the prescriber. This information allows the state to conduct confidential reviews to determine any patterns of potential abuse or diversion.

These monitoring programs offer many benefits to aid in curbing prescription drug diversion and abuse at the prescriber, pharmacy and patient levels. These programs encourage appropriate intervention to determine if a person may have a drug addiction so that treatment may be facilitated. The programs also provide public information on trends in drug abuse and diversion.

To maximize these programs' effectiveness, NACDS is collaborating with Surescripts to explore the development and implementation of an industry-wide solution that analyzes the data in the Surescripts network to identify physicians who may be over-prescribing, and to identify patients engaged in doctor shopping. Such a solution could be used in tandem with state controlled substance prescription monitoring programs, or even could be used as a mechanism for upgrading these programs.

Role of E-prescribing

To support the concept described above and for other reasons, Surescripts and NACDS support efforts to accelerate the deployment of e-prescribing of controlled substances, including working with DEA and Boards of Pharmacy and others to potentially require that all controlled substances be prescribed electronically.

Law Enforcement Authorized Programs for Return and Disposal of Unwanted Prescription Drugs

Since surveys show that over 70% of people abusing or misusing medications prescription medications obtained them from friends or family¹, a key strategy to curb drug diversion and abuse is to provide consumers with appropriate means to return unwanted prescription drugs for disposal.

¹ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. *Results from the 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Summary of National Findings*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. [September 2011]. Available: <http://oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH/2k10NSDUH/2k10Results.htm>

NACDS Drug Diversion Policy
July 2012
Page 5 of 6

Finding a workable law enforcement authorized means for consumer disposal of unused and expired drug products is critical to reducing drug diversion. While varying policy options have been proposed, NACDS supports specific principles for proper return and disposal of consumers' unwanted medications. These include protecting patient health and safety by maintaining a physical separation between pharmacies and locations that take back consumers' unwanted drugs. For example, drug take-back events sponsored by DEA provide for such separation and avoid the potential for returned medications to re-enter the drug distribution supply chain. In addition, we support policies where consumers have a reliable and readily available means to return their unwanted medications such as mail-back envelope programs that are sanctioned by law enforcement or the DEA. The state of Maine has operated a DEA authorized drug mail-back program, funded through federal grants, where consumers are provided with pre-paid mail back envelopes distributed at pharmacies and other locations, to mail in their unwanted medications. In addition, at various locations across the U.S. law enforcement partners with pharmacies to provide drug take-back events to give consumers means to return their unwanted medications. These programs help prevent teens and others from accessing and using prescription drugs in dangerous and potentially deadly ways. We look forward to DEA's upcoming regulations to allow consumers to properly dispose of unused, unwanted prescription drugs.

Law Enforcement Initiatives

NACDS and our member pharmacies support the mission and activities of numerous federal and state agencies and law enforcement bodies. NACDS interacts routinely with other state and federal officials to devise strategies to protect Americans from the dangers of prescription drug diversion and abuse. We frequently meet and interact with the ONDCP to learn about national drug abuse trends and to collaborate on solutions. NACDS recently met with officials from the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program to develop potential solutions to stem armed robberies of pharmacies, a problem that recently spiked in a few areas of the country. HIDTA was created by Congress with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to provide assistance to federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies operating in areas determined to be critical drug-trafficking regions of the United States. We support the work of the National Association of State Controlled Substance Authorities (NASCSA) as their members develop, implement and maintain these programs. We support the mission and objectives of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy (NABP), and have worked with them on a number of initiatives over the years, including federal legislation to combat illegal Internet sites that lure consumers into purchasing controlled substances without a prescription, also described below.

Target Illegitimate Internet Drug Sellers

NACDS believes that an important strategy to stop drug diversion and abuse is addressing the problem of illegitimate Internet drug sellers. These illicit online drug sellers have websites that target U.S. consumers with ads to sell drugs often without any prescription required. They are almost without exception located outside of the U.S. yet have websites camouflaged to look like legitimate pharmacy websites. They operate in clear violation of U.S. state and federal laws and regulations that protect public health and safety. They sell drugs to consumers without the safety precautions of a legitimate prescriber-patient relationship, a valid prescription, and a licensed U.S. pharmacy.

These illegal Internet sites that profit from these illegitimate activities are often mistakenly referred to as Internet "pharmacies." They are not pharmacies; they are *illegitimate Internet drug sellers*. They are not licensed as pharmacies by any U.S. jurisdiction, nor do they comply with any of the rigorous state

and federal laws governing pharmacy licensure and the practice of pharmacy by pharmacists. Instead, these illegitimate Internet drug sellers are shipping unapproved, counterfeit, mislabeled, or adulterated products within or into the country.

We support targeting illegal Internet drug sellers by enabling entities such as domain name registrars that issue websites, financial entities that handle payment transactions, Internet Service Providers that show the illegitimate websites on the Internet, and common carriers that provide the mailing services to stop illicit transactions at their point of interaction with these bad actors.

Shutting Down Rogue Pain Clinics

As the number of domestic-based rogue, Internet pharmacies has been declining in recent years, there has been an increase in the number of rogue pain clinics. According to DEA, the practitioners in these clinics are responsible for the dispensing of millions of dosage units of oxycodone, a schedule II narcotic. NACDS supports the efforts of state, such as Florida, that have enacted legislation to shut down these rogue clinics, such as restricting a physician's ability to dispense oxycodone from a pain clinic.

Conclusion

NACDS and our members are committed to the health and welfare of our patients, as well as all Americans, including ensuring that they do not fall victim to prescription drug diversion and abuse. The prescription drug abuse problem can be successfully curbed. However, chain pharmacy cannot solve this problem alone. There must be a holistic approach. All affected stakeholders, including every sector mentioned in this document must work proactively to tackle and resolve this problem. We all must work together at the federal, state, and local levels.